

## The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly

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THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1904.

## A Noble Example.

No speech more noble, more manly, or to honest men more inspiring, was ever heard on the floors of Congress than that which was delivered in the House on Monday by Representative John F. Shafroth, of Colorado. In voluntarily relinquishing his seat, his seat had been contested by his Republican opponent on the ground of fraud, and Mr. Shafroth examined the evidence for himself, as it appeared before Elections Committee No. 2. After having satisfied himself that the charge of fraud was sustained and that he was not fairly entitled to the seat, Mr. Shafroth arose in his seat and in said:

"On Thursday afternoon I commenced examining the ballots, and continued doing so during Thursday, Friday and Saturday. I do not believe that 2,702 illegal votes were cast (that being my majority as returned), yet my examination disclosed the fact that the assurance which I had received as to the regularity of the votes in many of the precincts were not true, and that there were illegal votes therein, which tainted the polls, and which I would have been glad to see removed. I therefore will say to the poll of the entire franchise, legal and illegal, must be thrown out. The committee has given me every opportunity to ascertain the illegal vote, so as to save the valid vote in these precincts. I thought the illegal vote could be detected and separated from the legal vote, but I must confess that my inspection has convinced me that it is impossible to do so in this case."

"The law being as I have stated, and the number of precincts tainted containing majorities for me greater than my returned majority, I must say that if I were a judge upon the bench considering this case I would be compelled to find against myself, and as the vote in the contested precincts aggregates less than one-tenth of the vote in the congressional district, I would be compelled to find that, according to law, Mr. Bonyage is entitled to the seat."

"I did my best to have an honest election. My law partner, with my approval, organized a citizens' committee, composed of both Republicans and Democrats, to conduct a fair election. The headquarters of that committee, as shown by the evidence in this case, was in the law offices of Rogers, Shafroth & Gregg, Denver, Col."

"I have always been in favor of pure politics, and when the test is applied to an election at which I was voted for as one of the candidates upon the ticket I should not shrink my duty or change my convictions concerning honest elections."

"I therefore will say to the committee on Elections No. 2, and to the members of this House, that they can seat Mr. Bonyage at their earliest convenience."

We reproduce his remarks at length, because we are proud to print such a speech from a Democrat who was born in the South, and because we wish to give it honor and preserve it as a record in these columns. It is a noble example for a public official to set, and we hope that it will have an everlasting influence upon American politics."

It was a notable stand for any man to take, and yet it was the only stand that an honest, high-minded man could take. Can an honest man receive stolen goods? Can an honest man fraudulently receive the property of another? Suppose he was not privy to the fraud, if he knows that a fraud has been committed, can he profit by it and retain his own self-respect? Can an honest man sit comfortably in a seat in Congress when he knows that he was elected and his opponent defeated by fraudulent votes, or by fraudulent manipulation of the ballots?

Mr. Shafroth could not. He satisfied himself that the seat which he was occupying and the salary which he was receiving belonged to another, and he lost no time in vacating and making restitution. Here is the true remedy for dishonest elections. If candidates for office would let it be known in advance that they would not accept office that was in any way tainted with fraud, dishonest elections would soon become a thing of the past.

Candidates should at least pledge themselves in advance that they will not aid and abet in any violation of the election laws, and that is why we favor the Green bill now pending in the General Assembly, requiring candidates to take oath in advance that they will not violate the pure election laws. The bill should pass.

## For the Normal School.

We are gratified to know that the Senate Committee on Finance has recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 to erect a new building at the Farmville Normal School, and to make necessary repairs, and to increase the annuity from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The members of this committee are conservative men, and they would never have made such a recommendation had they not been convinced that the school's need is imperative. We hope that the House Committee will take the same view, and that the appropriation will be made without a dissenting vote.

We have taken the pains to examine for ourselves, and we do not hesitate to say that the appropriation is absolutely necessary to put the institution in good working order. The old buildings, as they now stand, are not fit for decent women to occupy, and are a reflection upon the dignity of the State. Repairs must be made and made speedily. Then there must be another new building, and an increased annuity, that additional teachers may be employed. That done, the Farmville Normal will soon rank first-class—but not until then; and it is a shame upon us that our only training school for women teachers now ranks in other States as an institution of the second class.

Let this Legislature do justice to the Farmville Normal, and its action will be applauded throughout the State.

## Roads in New Jersey.

We promised in yesterday's paper to speak to-day of the reports which were made at the American Good Road Makers' Convention in Hartford on State work for public roads.

Mr. Robert A. Meeker, State supervisor of roads in New Jersey, made the report from that State, and said that the State aid law was first and foremost a home rule or local option measure. He said: "The New Jersey State aid law is first and foremost a home rule or local option measure. The people along the line of a certain road, wishing to have the same improved, prepare a petition requesting the board of chosen freeholders of their county, or the governing officers of the township, to improve the road. The governing body before whom this petition is presented consider it, in connection with others of the same nature, and, if they have not sufficient funds to build all, select those which, in their judgment, are most important."

"After so doing, they instruct their engineer to prepare plans, profiles, cross-sections and specifications. When these have been prepared, the engineer presents them before the local authorities for their approval or rejection. If they receive the stamp of local approval, they are then forwarded to the office of the State commissioner of public roads, who then proceeds to satisfy himself, by personal examination of the papers placed before him, and also of the road which it is proposed to improve, whether the same is of sufficient general importance to be improved in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted to him. If the proposed improvement and the method of making the same meets with his approval, he signifies it by endorsing upon the specifications his approval thereof. This endorsement carries with it the guarantee that the State will pay one-third of the actual cost of construction."

The seven years' experience gained under the operation of this law, he went on, demonstrated the necessity of amending the same in some particulars, and some changes here and there have been made. In reply to the question as to whether State aid had proved beneficial, Mr. Meeker said that the plan had proved itself to be one of the grandest conceptions, and in its enactment one of the wisest, best and most beneficial acts that had ever been placed upon the statute books of New Jersey.

The principle is right. There should be co-operation between the State government and the local government in the various counties. But we believe that in all such cases the work should be under the general supervision of the State, and that there should be a State highway commission to direct the good roads movement.

To-morrow we shall speak of the Massachusetts method and the work accomplished in that State. In the meantime, we again urge our readers throughout the State of Virginia to petition their representatives in the General Assembly to use their endeavors to have a general road law enacted during the present session of that body.

## Swift Justice.

The trial of the negro Williams for assaulting Mrs. Shields in the city of Roanoke was short and perfunctory. The whole proceedings occupied but a few hours' time, and the jury were out but a few moments before a verdict of guilty was returned.

Conviction and the death penalty were a foregone conclusion, and it may seem to some that it was useless to put the State to a heavy expense in order to give this negro a trial. But it must be remembered that the law is no respecter of persons. No matter how bad a man may be, nor how brutal his crime, the Constitution provides that "no man shall be deprived of his life, or liberty, except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers," and, again, "that in all criminal prosecutions a man has a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence in his favor, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage."

That is the Constitution, the fundamental law of the State, and the Governor is sworn to see to it that the law is executed and that the rights of every man under the Constitution are preserved to him. The Governor would have been false to his trust and a traitor to the people if he had not used all the powers of government which to him seemed necessary to give this man a safe escort to Roanoke and place him unharmed in the custody of the court.

The whole proceeding was dignified, and as much better than lynching as civilization is better than barbarism.

It is to be hoped that all evil-minded negroes will take warning. The negro man who lays his hand upon a respectable white woman takes his life in his own hands. He shall surely die. That is the law of Virginia and Virginians which altereth not.

Mr. Philip A. Bruce has in press a work entitled "The Development of the Southern States, 1876-1904," which will form volume XX in the "History of North America," which Messrs. Barrie and Sons, of Philadelphia, are now issuing in a series of twenty volumes. Professor Richard H. Dabney, of the University of

Virginia, contributes the volume on the "History of Reconstruction." Mr. Bruce's book treats exhaustively of the southern populations, white and black, agriculture, products of forest and sea, manufactures, exports and imports, growth of cities, financial and transportation facilities, education and the literary, social and political condition of the South.

Mr. Bruce is now engaged in completing the study of Virginia in the seventeenth century, begun in his Economic History, for which he has been collecting material in England and the United States for a number of years. This new colonial work will deal with the social condition, religion and morals, education and the legal, military and political systems of the colony.

The Philadelphia who "owns" the "Washington Bible" which was taken from the home of General Robert E. Lee at Arlington at the outbreak of the war, has now indicated his willingness to turn it over to the Mount Vernon Association, to be "preserved at Mount Vernon for all time."

We do not know what answer the General has made to this suggestion. The book belongs to him, and it ought to be returned to him. It is for him to say whether it should be given to the Mount Vernon Association or not.

It is remarkable that there should be any discussion as to the disposition of the "Washington Bible," inasmuch as it is clear as anything can possibly be that it belongs to General Custis Lee, who inherited it along with the Arlington realty.

It appears that Mr. Hanna's great-grandfather came from Ireland to Virginia, where Hanna's grandfather was born. In course of time he went out to Ohio, where Hanna's father was born; and then the latter, in 1822, left the old homestead to go to Cleveland.

The Constitution guarantees to every man accused of crime a speedy trial. The assailant of Mrs. Shields, of Roanoke, can make no complaint on that score.

The Baltimore papers differ as to the merits of General Riggs, the commander of the militia who are on duty in the burned district of that city. The Sun ridicules him mercilessly; but the American and Herald think well of him.

The Massachusetts Legislature has passed a bill requiring that a quart bottle should be made so that it will hold a quart. Good. Now the question is can the average Massachusetts man hold a quart?

Just suppose the scrappy little Japs shall "thrash" Russia, will not there follow some kind of a revolution in the Czar's country?

Legislatures generally get mighty busy when they reach the last quarter stretch, and the present one is getting close to that point.

Tillman has expressed an opinion that somebody ought to muzzle Bryan. Bryan has probably since this returned the compliment.

If the weather department will now give us a little more sunshine, the mayoralty contest will warm up to the sizing point.

## Virginia and Its Founders.

Considerable interest has been aroused in England by the proposal to celebrate in this country the tercentenary of the founding of Virginia, the historical record of the date of the turning of the first sod on the Virginia plantations being 13, 1607. It was the first British colony on the American continent, and is probably no portion of the United States where more numerous representatives are to be found of old English families, the younger sons of which came over during the reign of King James in the train of Christopher Newport, and the younger sons of which have been named. It is on this account that Virginia enjoys in a very special degree the sympathy and the good-will of the English people, especially of the British aristocracy, and under the circumstances the project of holding a world's fair at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1907, in honor of the tercentenary of the founding of the colony, is a very timely and patriotic one.

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There is no doubt the forthcoming tercentenary of Virginia and the popular interest which has already been aroused in England in connection with the project will lead to renewed attention being directed to these old family romances that unite the most blue-blooded families of the Anglo-American race with the "Great Britain" and "Marquise de Fontenay" in the Washington Post.

## Radium in Virginia.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—A brief notice in your paper that I may correct a misstatement contained in your edition of this morning. You say that the specimen of radium recently exhibited by Professor Winston at Richmond College was probably the first seen in Virginia up to this time. This is an error. Last December the professor of physics at Hampton College imported a specimen of this element for the benefit of his class, and it was seen by the students of that college. It is in justice to a college which does very fine work in a modest way.

## A STORY BY BROTHER FRANCIS

IT IS TOLD FOR THE BENEFIT IT MAY BE TO OTHERS.

Brother Francis, of St. Philip's Home for Industrious Boys, 417 Broome St., New York City, in a letter written June 6, 1902, says: "Having given all other remedies a trial without success, I consider Father John's Medicine the best for bronchial troubles. It being the only remedy to give me permanent relief. I recommend it to other sufferers afflicted with the same results." Father John's Medicine is for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., 107 East Main Street; City Pharmacy, 144 East Main Street; People's Drug Store, 824 Williamsburg Street; Northside Pharmacy, 501 North Fifth Street; Pine Street Pharmacy, 324 Pine Street; East Pharmacy, 2901 Venable Street.

## CURE OF DRUNKENNESS

WHISKEY OR BEER / ABIT CURED TO STAYED CURED BY WHITE RIBBON REMEDY

No taste, No odor. Can be given in water, tea, coffee or food without patient's knowledge.



By using my White Ribbon Remedy any drunkard who is a victim of intoxicating drinks, opiates, or any other habit, can be cured. Any one who gives the White Ribbon Remedy in tea, water or food, without the patient's knowledge, will be rewarded with a sum of money. The White Ribbon Remedy is a cure for all habits, and it is a cure for all habits, and it is a cure for all habits.

QUARANTEE OF CURE. We agree to refund the purchase price of the White Ribbon Remedy if it does not cure a case of Drunkenness. (Signed) FRANKLIN MEDICINE CO. Sold by druggists everywhere or by mail.

50c. and \$1.00. Trial Package free by writing or calling on FRANKLIN MEDICINE CO. (for years) 250 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. All letters addressed as soon as possible to the above address, and recommended by special agent in Richmond, Va.

IR-GLD UG CO., 317 East Broad Street, Mail Order Filled.

## WILL SHARE IN ESTATE

Two Citizens of Fredericksburg Are to Have Portion of the Ball Millions.

## BETTER STEAMER SERVICE

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Feb. 16.—A mass-meeting of the Republicans of this city will be held at the courthouse here Friday night, February 20th, to elect delegates to the State and district conventions.

Among those who will share in the distribution of the Ball estate, said to be worth millions, are Mr. Samuel Fitzhugh and his two sisters, Mrs. S. G. Daniel and Mrs. Lora Mitchell, of this city.

The twice a week service of the Weems Line of steamers between the Rappahannock River and the Chesapeake Bay, and the twice a week service of the Chesapeake and Annapolis line, will be resumed during the winter only one steamer a week has been making this trip.

The steamer due here from Baltimore Saturday night left Baltimore, but encountered such heavy ice in Chesapeake Bay that it had to return to Baltimore. It is now expected until Thursday night.

The smallpox scare has subsided, but there is still considerable apprehension in Stafford county, where the disease is prevalent in some of the railroad camps. Colonel E. D. Cook, of this city, has been notified of his election by the Executive Committee of the Jamestown Exposition Company as a member of the Finance Committee, representing the State.

Mr. Edgar Nottingham, Jr., has resigned as the agent of the Southern Railway at Brandy, in Calverton county, and has gone to Virginia to accept a better paying position.

Salem Baptist Church, in Spitalylvania county, has appointed a committee, composed of A. B. Jones, W. L. Stevens, R. C. Decker and L. W. Landrum, to receive and care for the church.

The class confirmed was composed of Mrs. J. E. Mason, Mrs. J. S. Cobb, Mrs. A. Carr, Mrs. L. C. Carr, Miss Vera Lyon, Electra Cobb, Hattie Monk, Mabel Bowden, Rosa Martin, Olivia Landis, Rosa Crabtree, Anabel Hunter, Horace Cowan, Mamie Dowd, Grace Mason, Messrs. Richard Cobb, Shelton Valden, J. Clifford Carroll, John Hall Manning and W. W. Mason.

Miss Louise Carr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Carr, entertained the Junior Club at the home of her parents, on South Duke Street. The event was one of the prettiest of the social season.

Officer of a raid on a negro house in South Durham Sunday night and arrested three negro men, who were caught in the act of gambling. The woman who

## THE TROUBLES OF BILLY WOOD

Arrested at Pistol Point and Spends Night on Pile of Coffins.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CARTERSVILLE, VA., Feb. 15.—While Billy Wood was enjoying a game of "checkers" Friday night, he was arrested by the order "Take up your hands!" and looked up to find a pistol pointing into his face. In a minute the handcuffs were fastened upon his wrists, and he was taken to a prison cell. Billy Wood is a short, stout colored man, who came to Cartersville from about a week ago, and was taking his easy Friday afternoon nap. It was learned that Billy Wood was wanted for a complaint of certain parties. The warrant of arrest was issued by a justice of the peace, and a constable and had Billy Wood arrested at once.

The complaining parties stated that Billy was a dangerous character, having been arrested twice before, each time making an escape. There was no suitable place to keep the prisoner, so he was taken to an undertaker's shop, where, seated upon a pile of coffins, he was guarded through the hours of the night. Billy was wide awake during the night, and was watching his chances. Saturday morning Billy's accusers arrived, so many charges were brought up against the negro, some of which he confessed as being true, that he was confined in jail, there to await further trial.

It is said that the prisoner is wanted in Savannah for some offense, and that he is wanted in West Virginia for knocking a man in the head. Billy Wood's wife said that she had seen the arrest and trial of her husband in a dream, and that she had seen the constable in jail that four or five years in the "pen" would hold him.

## APPEAL OF MURDERER

Defense Makes Motion to Quash Indictment on Ground of Alleged Unjust Discrimination.

## COAST LINE TAKES APPEAL

Wants Ruling of North Carolina Corporation Commission Reversed by Supreme Court.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALPHIGH, N. C., Feb. 15.—This morning in the Supreme Court the appeal of State vs. Daniels, from Jones county, was called for argument. Daniels is the negro who murdered the late Purnell Simmons, father of United States Senator Simmons. He was convicted of murder in the first degree in the lower court and sentenced to be hanged December 11th. The appeal, as argued to-day, is on a motion by the defense to quash the bill of indictment, on the ground that the county commissioners of Jones discriminated against negroes in drawing the jury. Attorney-General Gilmer argued for the State, and there was no counsel contra. A negro lawyer, J. E. R. Hara, made up the case on appeal for the prisoner.

Judge Thomas R. Purnell, of the Eastern North Carolina district, has been designated as one of the circuit judges to sit with the United States Court of Appeals at Richmond during the May term. The other circuit judge to sit with him will be Judge T. J. Morris, of Maryland.

There was a conference last night between Governor Aycock and the president and directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad regarding the proposal through Captain McRee to lease the property. Governor Aycock stated afterwards that he will announce his decision within the next day or two. It is not believed that the road will be leased, although the proposition now in hand is by odds the best ever made to the State.

APPEAL TAKEN. The Atlantic Coast Line to-day filed, through James H. Poy, as counsel, notice of appeal to the Supreme Court from the recent order of the commission in the matter of the Selma connection. A \$500 appeal bond was filed.

Mr. Percy R. Albright, of the North Carolina Car Service Association, to-day sold his handsome Hillsboro residence to Mr. Thomas S. Fuller. It is understood that Mr. Albright will move to Wilmington March 1st to become assistant to General Manager Kenly.

William Jennings Bryan's subject for his lecture here February 23rd will be "The Value of an Ideal."

PARDON GRANTED. Governor Aycock this morning granted a pardon to Manerva Strickland, a white woman in Surry county, who has served ten years of a fifteen year sentence for killing a little girl. Her daughter, Laura Bell, has just completed a ten year sentence for her connection with the same crime, and the pardon is in order to turn the mother out of prison at the same time the daughter goes out.

The Secretary of State chartered the J. B. Mathis Shoe Company, of Greensboro, to do a general manufacturing and wholesale shoe business. W. B. Devlin and H. Dunbar are the other incorporators. The capital is \$100,000 authorized and \$10,000 subscribed.

Another charter is to the Patterson Company, also of Greensboro, wholesale merchants and jobbers. The capital is \$50,000, and the incorporators are J. W. Scott, J. W. Patterson and others.

## CONFIRMATION CLASS.

Twenty Greet Bishop Cheshire at Durham—Lenten Services.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 16.—Eight Rev. Bishop of Cheshire, of the Episcopal Diocese, visited St. Philip's Parish, in this city, Sunday, and at the morning service confirmed a class of twenty, after which he preached a strong sermon. The class confirmed was composed of Mrs. J. E. Mason, Mrs. J. S. Cobb, Mrs. A. Carr, Mrs. L. C. Carr, Miss Vera Lyon, Electra Cobb, Hattie Monk, Mabel Bowden, Rosa Martin, Olivia Landis, Rosa Crabtree, Anabel Hunter, Horace Cowan, Mamie Dowd, Grace Mason, Messrs. Richard Cobb, Shelton Valden, J. Clifford Carroll, John Hall Manning and W. W. Mason.

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## Gold Medal

At Pan-American Exposition



Unlike Any Other! The full flavor, the delicious quality, the absolute Purity of Lowney's Breakfast Cocoa distinguish it from all others.

Lowney's Cocoa is the finest possible product of the choicest Cocoa Beans.

The Lowney Receipt Book tells how to make Chocolate Bonbons, Fudge, Caramel, Fruit Jellies, etc. Sent for free. Write to Walter M. Lowney Co., Boston, Mass.

## J. B. BERTON &amp; CO. RICE &amp; CO.

Successors to Thomas A. Price & Co.

## Do You Know

That we have on hand the most complete and varied stock of JAPANESE WASH SILKS in this city? Both PLAIN and CORDED, in the finest of Tokio manufacture. Cost 39c. and 50c. Owing to the present war in the far East, these and other textile fabrics from Japan may be difficult to find.

It seems conceded that WASH SILK in white will this year prove a favorite. These we have at 37½c, 50c, 65c, 75c and \$1.00.

Pure WHITE TOKIO PONGEE is now in actual demand.

39c. for a Crepe Albatross, in all colors, including black and white, 36 INCHES WIDE and strictly all wool.

NUN'S VEILINGS, in high colors, including black and white, at 12½c.

Cotton Moire Etamine at 25c. is easily the most dressy fabric of the year's development.

PERCALE SHEETING for fastidious housewives we have at 60c. Possesses the lightness of linen and of higher hygienic qualities; width, 90 inches.

SPRING SUITS, in perfectly tailored work, of spring weight; models of style and finish; made for us by the best house in this country.

ETON or SHORT COATS proves the correct conceit. VOILES, MADRAS, OXFORDS and many CREPE EFFECTS in the favorite grey tints, all at 25c the yard.

CORSETS are in stock in full quota of all dependable makes; cost \$1.00 to \$5.00.

GINGHAMS are always useful in many forms. At 12½c we have the best you ever saw.

At 25c Scotch Fancies that were valued at 50c; fast colors.

BLACK GOODS just opened, in light weights, 50c to \$2.00.

New Gloves ready.

309 East Broad Street.

In passing sentence his Honor stated that the people of the community in which the crime was committed were to be commended for not taking the law in their hands and lynching Moore. The prisoner persistently denied the charge against him, but Miss Pegram assured the jury and court that he was the right man.

## NEGRO CONFESSIONS

After Being Sentenced to Fifteen-Year Term in Penitentiary.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

SALISBURY, N. C., Feb. 15.—Burt Finger, colored, was tried to-day in Rowan Superior Court for a murderous assault upon Constable J. H. Fowler at Spencer, on December 20th. He was found guilty and promptly sentenced to fifteen years in the State penitentiary. The jury was out only a few minutes, and when sentence was passed Finger confessed his guilt. Fowler has recovered.

Bryan to Visit Greensboro.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 15.—William Jennings Bryan has accepted an invitation from the literary societies of the State normal and Industrial College to deliver a lecture in the Opera House here Saturday night, February 20th. He will arrive with Mrs. and Miss Bryan from Atlanta Saturday at noon.

PERFECT CONFIDENCE IN CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Where there used to be a feeling of uneasiness and worry in the household when a child showed symptoms of croup, there is now perfect confidence. This is owing to the uniform success of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the treatment of that disease. Mrs. M. L. Basford, of Poolsville, Md., in speaking of her experience in the use of that remedy, says: "I have a world of confidence in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for I have used it with perfect success. My child, Garfield, is subject to severe attacks of croup and it always gives him prompt relief." For sale by all druggists.

SPECIAL LOW RATES VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY. ACCOUNT OF DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENT NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Atlanta, Ga., February 23-25, 1904.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard will sell tickets at rate of one first class fare plus twenty-five (25) cents, for the round trip. Tickets on February 21 and 22, 1904, final limit February 27, 1904. On payment of fee of fifty cents to ticket agents, on or before February 27th, tickets may be extended to March 31, 1904. Rate from Richmond, \$15.75.

For tickets and other information, apply to Richmond Transfer Company, ticket office Murphy's Hotel, or Main Street Station, or

H. S. LEARD, District